
A
TREATISE
ON THE
NATURE AND PRESERVATION OF
THE HAIR.

Price Two Shillings.

1608/2054

EXTRACT

OF THE

TO THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE HOUSE



A TREATISE

ON THE
NATURE AND PRESERVATION OF

THE HAIR,

IN WHICH THE

Causes of its different Colours and Diseases are explained ;

AS ALSO

THE MEANS OF PROMOTING ITS GROWTH ;

AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE

Method of restoring the Hair to its natural Colour,

WHEN TURNED GREY BY TIME OR ILLNESS ;

OR, GIVING IT

When Red, any Shade of Brown, Black, or Auburn,

AND THE MEANS OF

REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR WITHOUT INJURING THE SKIN.

WITH DIRECTIONS

For CUTTING, CURLING, and DRESSING the HAIR ;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

REMARKS on the USE of coloured POWDERS,

AND INFALLIBLE CRITERIONS

By which the Purity of White Powder may be ascertained.

By J. MATHER,

PERFUMER

To His Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK,

And LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 12, EDWARD STREET, Portman Square.

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INTRODUCTION.

HAIR has ever been considered as one of the greatest ornaments of nature but there never was a time when it was more admired than at present; for the natural and elegant style it is now Dressed in, displays it to the greatest advantage: it is therefore presumed, the following remarks for its improvement and preservation will be favourably received.

He is aware, that interest may be thought his principal inducement; but from the patronage and encouragement he has received as a Hair-dresser, he should think himself in the highest degree ungrateful, if he was not actuated also by a desire of imparting to the
public

public the knowledge of what might best promote the growth, add elegance to the appearance, and longest preserve the beauty of the hair, and remedy the diseases or defects to which it is liable—this he is enabled to do from many years practice, and innumerable experiments.

The means pointed out are not only innocent and practicable, but he is certain those who adopt them, will be convinced of their efficacy.

From the time spent and the expence he has been at in obtaining a knowledge of the articles here recommended, it is but just he should derive some advantage from the sale of them; this he hopes will be thought a sufficient reason for not giving the recipes for their preparation.

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In the course of his experiments, he has discovered what had in vain been sought after in every age, viz. the means of changing *effectually* the Reddest and Greyest hair on the head to any shade of Brown, Flaxen, Black, or Auburn, which will remain so, and cannot be distinguished from nature by the nicest observer; this is effected by one application, and so quickly, as to please and surprise whoever has tried it. The preparation is so perfectly innocent as to be applied to the *eyebrows* and *eyelashes* with the greatest safety and success.

The description which is given of hair and the diseases it is liable to, will enable many to judge what must be beneficial in most cases, and what is destructive to its growth and colour.

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The remarks and criterions to judge of the purity of hair powder are highly necessary at this time; the directions given for Cutting and Dressing hair are so precise that any one, may by attention greatly improve themselves in that art; and he flatters himself some in the business will find several useful hints, that will not prove unacceptable even to them.

Unaccustomed to literary pursuits, he submits this to the public, and hopes his inaccuracies will be excused.



A TREATISE, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HAIR.

THE object of this Treatise being to give a clear and comprehensive account of the nature and properties of the hair on the head and face, I shall endeavour, by a minute description of the causes of its beauty and defects, to enable every one to preserve through life, that elegant ornament of beauty and drefs.

There is almost as infinite a variety in hair, as in the vegetable system; but a description of the different sorts, would be unnecessary and uninteresting. The principal object worthy our consideration is the hair of Europeans; and if I can point out any thing which may improve its beauty or remove its defects, I shall think my object fully accomplished.

Hairs on the head, however smooth they seem, are by the help of a microscope, discovered to be knotted and hollow, like some sorts of grass; each hair is found to consist of five or six component parts, which are often visible at the extremity of decayed hair, without the assistance of a glass. Hair seems in general round or cylindrical, but the microscope discovers some to be triangular or square; the size or thickness, depends on the magnitude of the pores from which they issue: if the pores are small, the hair is fine; if straight, the hair is straight; if oblique or sinous, the hair is curled: each hair has also an oval bulbous root covered with a whitish membrane, which lies pretty deep in the skin; by this it imbibes the nutriment which feeds it, and grows as plants do out of the earth; each has its separate life and distinct economy, deriving its food from the general stock of juice or moisture of the body, but not from the active vital juices; hence it follows, that hair may exist although the body be starved, and even will continue to grow long after death. I am fully convinced that the thickness, strength, and growth of the hair do not always depend on the health of the person, as I have often found the hair very fine and thrive well on those who were hectic and consumptive, and where the whole frame was continually declining; even in extreme old age, if cut, the hair will grow again apace.

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The length and strength of the hair depend on the quantity of nutriment which feeds it; and the colour, on the quality of that nutriment; hence at different periods of life, the colour usually varies. The quality of good hair arises from its being well fed, and neither too coarse nor too slender; the nutriment which supplies the hair is supposed to generate from the fuliginous parts of the blood, of which, when it strongly partakes, the hair is of a red glowing colour; but if less, of a chesnut or auburn; and when thin phlegmatic juices are predominant, it is usually white: as the proportions of these juices are various in human bodies, the diversity of colours is occasioned thereby, and will vary accordingly from red to auburn, brown, black, white and flaxen. Hair seems in infants, generally to be nourished by a thin juice, whence it is for the most part of a flaxen colour; and in proportion as children advance in years, the richer species of nutriment occasions it to become dark. It is often observable that those whose hair is of a very light colour, especially if so after they come to maturity, are of a more tender constitution than those whose hair is of a darker colour; consequently the reason that dark hair is stronger, thicker, and grows to a greater length than other colours, is, that the constitution produces a greater quantity of nutriment.

In old age its supply of food is chiefly drawn from phlegmatic fluids, or that thin petuitous part of the blood, called the Lymph, and from thence it becomes white; the whiteness may also be accounted for, from another cause, namely, that of the juices being nearly exhausted, or by a want or change of the accustomed nourishment; which change takes place sooner about the temples and on the forehead than on the back part of the head. Yet this defect may often be prevented, and is effectually concealed by the means hereafter recommended, which will likewise greatly promote the growth and beauty of the hair, and prevent its falling off after such diseases as the small-pox, fevers, change of climate, &c.

It may be expected that in thus investigating the nature of human hair, I should make some remarks on its different appearances on the natives of different climates: In cold countries, it is generally light coloured, though sometimes red; and it is well known that in hotter climates, it is black, strong, and often grows to a great length, which evidently proves that heat, when natural to the constitution, promotes the growth. But as all that might be said on the difference of colour and quality of the hair in various climates; the lank locks of the native of Iceland, the
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woolly heads on the Coast of Guinea, or the long
jetty tresses on the Banks of the Ganges, would
afford no information of consequence ; I shall pro-
ceed to what is my principal aim, to point out the
most usual diseases incident to the hair of Euro-
peans, and the certain remedies which experience
justifies me in saying will preserve in every cli-
mate that elegant ornament, through life; the
possession of which, like other enjoyments, is
thought of little consequence till lost, and then is
most sincerely regretted.

ON

ON THE DISEASES of the HAIR,
AND THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR
THEM.

IT is happy for the natives of this country, that they are totally unacquainted with the most dreadful disease that ever was known to affect the hair, which is called by the physicians, the *Phica-Polonica*, being peculiar to the people of Poland and the northern parts of Germany. This shocking disease is attended with violent pain and profuse perspiration, the hair becomes glued and matted together beyond all possibility of separation; in this shocking state the blood oozes out at the extremity of every hair, giving a terrible proof of its being tuberos or hollow, and the person undergoes the severest pain; and what is more to be lamented, there is no adequate remedy for the disease ever yet discovered.

In this climate the chief defects of the hair, are falling off after sickness, extreme thinness, and often baldness: these proceed either from natural or accidental causes; natural, when the state of the nutritive fluids are injured; and accidental, when the disorder arises from negligence, or the use of bad articles, such as adulterated powder, and corrosive liquids, used for colouring the hair.

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But as time is the greatest enemy to hair as well as to every other beauty, it, therefore, in old age requires the greatest care and attention, being then more liable to change colour and fall off, than at any other time ; this is occasioned by the pores of the skin being too much extended or relaxed, and the natural moisture decreased ; there is likewise a baldness which takes place in men at a very early age, from a stoppage of the natural juices, through sickness, or other causes ; from which want of nourishment, it happens that the outward and inner skins adhere together so close, as to entirely stop the circulation of the nutritive fluid ; and when in this state, I doubt much the possibility of a remedy. I think this clearly accounts for our seeing many with the crown of their heads as free from hair as the palms of their hands, while the hair behind and on the side, is of a tolerable thickness.

When diseases of various kinds materially affect the fluids, and when they are attended with extreme heat and violent perspiration ; the pores are too much extended, and the roots of the hair relaxed, which must evidently occasion it to come off. This we see is frequently the case after severe fevers, the small-pox, lying-in, &c.

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It is therefore evident, the most effectual means to prevent the hair falling off from the above causes, is the application of whatever will brace and contract the pores from whence it issues; for I have found by experience, when in this state, any sort of grease is injurious, as it increases the relaxation of the roots; the only remedy must be of an astringent nature; I have therefore, prepared a lotion, which I never knew to fail answering the purpose, when used in time; and as it is much better, and indeed easier to prevent this defect of the hair than to remedy it; therefore, where its preservation is thought of any consequence, the use of this lotion should never be omitted; but the hair should be frequently wetted with this, as there is no danger of its giving cold; on the contrary, it will be found very reviving to a sick person; but when the Hair falls off from a want of natural moisture, dry heat, and scurf, I have always found my Nutritive Liquid an effectual remedy, and that it greatly preserves it, and promotes its growth. Previous to long confinement, such as lying-in, &c. the greatest attention should be paid to having the hair properly cut and combed out, and the nutritive liquid well applied to the roots, the balsamic nature of which being congenial to the natural moisture, strengthens and invigorates them, and will be found to be of essential service in enabling it

it to resist any injury from so long a confinement, (as is sometimes unavoidable), and will prepare it for receiving the astringent lotion, which ought to be applied ; on the hair being first opened by these means, I will venture to affirm, that far from falling off, it will be improved and increased both in strength and beauty.

When the head is afflicted with a scorbutic humour, usually called a scald head, (of which there are various kinds) some being affected with dry scurf, and others whose humours is ulcerous ; the disease is here in the blood, and recourse must had to medical assistance ; but externally, nothing can be so beneficial or effectual as the application of the nutritive liquid, which in opening the pores without relaxing the roots of the hair, gives room to the juices to pass, and prevents any injury from its acrimony ; its balsamic nature, too, tends to soften and remove the scurf ; but should this necessary attention be neglected, and the hair be already fallen off, the most effectual remedy then, is to shave the head once or twice a week, for at least two months, applying night and morning the nutritive liquid ; if at the expiration of that time the roots appear thick and feel strong, let it continue to grow, but if it is not to your satisfaction,

faction, continue the same means a month longer, which will greatly improve it when you let it grow : take care not to fret the roots, (particularly round the face) by tight bandages or false hair, the wearing of which, in this state, cannot be well avoided, and if made light and easy, will look very natural* ; however convenient a substitute it may be on such an occasion, it is in every respect inferior to natural hair, and by adhering to the means before mentioned, its assistance will never be wanted.

In old age, from the causes already mentioned, the hair turns grey ; but the same misfortune is experienced at a very early time of life, from the following causes : ill health, great anxiety, close application to study ; for very intense thinking consumes the strength and exhausts the spirits, and is attended with the same consequences to the hair as old age. History, too, mentions many instances where the hair has been suddenly turned grey in a few days, when the persons were under the impression of great danger, or the influence of excessive grief. The late unfortunate queen of France, as is confidently reported, is a proof of

* I know of no false hair constructed with more ease and elegance, than that by Mr. VICKERY, Tavistock Street.

this assertion; and it has come within my own knowledge, that a fortnight's illness has made almost an entire change in a head of hair. This sometimes happens without any other material injury to the hair, than its feeling coarse and harsh, and not retaining the powder so well; in other respects it will continue growing as fast and as strong as formerly. From the remarks already made of the causes of its natural colour, it must be evident there can be no radical remedy when the hair has once turned grey; experiments convince me of the impossibility of ever making it resume, in growing, its natural colour; for it is apparent, when the nature of the fluids is so changed as to cause the hair to be grey, the remedy can only have its effect externally.

These are the natural disorders which attack the Hair; but the same defects incident to disease will also arise from carelessness; for it often happens that through negligence in not combing the hair clean from the roots, which should be frequently done, the dirty powder obstructs the perspiration and occasions scurf to form on the head, which corrodes and eats the hair; as rust does iron.

Hair is very apt to split at the ends into two or three fibres, and appears like a little brush; this is occasioned from a want of proper cutting and being kept too dry; and when in this state it will not increase in length, but chips and breaks off at the ends as fast as it grows at the roots; to remedy this, it is necessary to have all the ends well and regularly cut, and to make use of the Nutritive Liquid. As there is no greater enemy to the health and beauty of the hair, or occasions its destruction sooner than the use of bad powder, &c. so there is nothing should be more guarded against. I have ever made it my study to promote and preserve its beauty, and am much pleased with the success and encouragement that have already attended my endeavours, I should think myself ungrateful, if I did not as much as possible prevent such pernicious impositions. I shall therefore lay before my readers in the latter part of this pamphlet, certain criterions by which they may judge of the genuine qualities of hair powder.

Cleanliness is also as necessary to the health of the hair as it is to every part of the human frame, and the want of it will admit of no excuse, as it is in the power of almost every one to be clean; for the neglect of it often occasions vermin, the scurf already mentioned, and sometimes even ulcers in
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the head : when from this cause vermin or nits are in the hair, many are ignorant enough to apply for remedy, poisonous mercurials, such as white or red precipitate, ointments, &c. which are very injurious to the hair as well as to the health, and by no means effectual even in cleaning it ; for after using them, the nits will remain ; but my Vegetable Pomade and Liquid, for the perfect innocence of which I will stake my credit, will, by two or three applications, entirely eradicate every kind of filth from the hair, and by using them occasionally, nothing of the kind will ever appear ; they will also give that fine gloss so much admired without powder.

I shall now make a few remarks on the deformity which arises from the hair not growing in a becoming form to the face ; this may be obviated by a regular application of the following means : if the hair does not grow low enough on the forehead, all the weak downy hairs, and even where there is no appearance of hair, should be clipped as close as possible, or shaved ; which last is much the best, as it opens the pores : this should be repeated once a-week, for two or three months, and the Nutritive Liquid applied night and morning, which will produce the desired effect ; but when the hair naturally grows too low, which in my opinion

nion is much the greatest defect, (as it gives a gloomy appearance to the countenance,) it can only be remedied by persevering in the use of my Depilatory Preparations, which remove all superfluous hair from any part of the face, let it be ever so strong or thick, without the least injury to the skin.

I have held a knowledge of these preparations so valuable, as they are entirely different from any hitherto made public, that they have never till now been sold; but I have for years past always applied them myself: they will retain their virtue for a length of time; and I am certain when used according to the directions, they will be highly esteemed by many who have hitherto been deprived of the advantage of using them.

The defects of the eyebrows may be remedied by the same means as the hair on the forehead: to be handsome, they ought to be sufficiently furnished with hair, at the same time to be but moderately thick, and they are certainly most beautiful when they form an arch. A due attention to these remarks, and a perseverance in the means pointed out will soon prove that the boasted length and excellence of foreigners' hair, and their knowledge in the art of promoting its growth, are at least equalled

equalled in this country ; and that our British fair may be as much admired for this elegant ornament as they are for every other beauty and accomplishment.

On

On restoring the HAIR to its natural COLOUR,
 WHEN TURNED GREY;
 OR CHANGING IT WHEN RED, TO ANY SHADE
 OF BROWN, BLACK, OR AUBURN.

NOTWITHSTANDING all possible care, the hair will very often turn grey from a variety of causes at a very early period of life ; and which, whenever it happens, must be considered as a very great defect, as nothing gives so strong an idea of disease or old age ; and all attempts to conceal it were found ineffectual, till I brought my compositions to perfection. I am afraid on this subject I shall not escape the imputation of vanity : I own I am proud of the discovery I have made, and the praise that has been bestowed on it ; particularly as I know it was almost as much sought after, as the philosopher's stone, and by able chymists too, without success ; for the innumerable nostrums which are, and have been recommended and sold for this century past for that purpose, have not only proved ineffectual, but very injurious ; some of them stain every thing they touch, except the hair which they only dirty ; others stain the skin black, and the hair pink, blue, and even purple ; destroying by their corrosive quality, its nature, which has been too often experienced by those who have had the misfortune to try them.

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The merit of my other articles for the benefit of the hair, was the means of my being asked for something to colour it, which I thought was certainly not an impossibility; in consequence, I commenced my experiments, with a determination to spare neither pains nor expence to accomplish it; and after innumerable trials, I attained the utmost I could hope for, by discovering and bringing to perfection compositions, which are in substance the same, and equally innocent as any pomatum, and will change the *reddest* or *greyest hair* to any shade of brown, auburn, black, or flaxen, in a few hours, by once using only, without staining in the least, the skin or finest linen: they are so perfectly innocent in their nature that they are applied to the *Eyelashes* and *Eye brows*, with the greatest safety and success; experience too has proved that hair-dressing, pinching with hot irons, washing with soap and water, sea-bathing, &c. will not in the least alter the beauty of the colour, which is so much like nature, as not to be distinguished by the nicest observer, and will effectually remain so.

I have also the means of taking off the pink and purple hue, given by the many corrosive preparations sold for colouring the hair, and restoring

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it to its natural state; and by my own compositions, I can afterwards give it any shade of colour desired.

Though I was confident a trial would prove the truth of all I said, yet knowing the public had been so much imposed on by the many things sold for the same purpose, and might also suppose it impossible to be done; I therefore exhibited specimens to the following principal Hair-Merchants and Hair-Dressers, who gave me, very disinterestedly, the following opinions, which place the innocency, efficacy, and superiority of these compositions beyond the smallest doubt.

“ WE having examined several pieces of
“ hair stained by Mr. Mather’s compositions, think it but
“ justice to say, that it is infinitely superior to any thing
“ of the sort we have ever before seen; for every trial,
“ known to us, has not, in the least, altered the colour;
“ and we believe the hair so stained, is not in the least
“ injured.

“ J. MAITLAND, Hair Merchant,
“ No. 27, Warwick Street, Golden Square.”

Ladies’ Hair Dressers and Perfumers.

“ RICHARDS, Perfumer to his Royal Highness the
“ Prince of Wales, Dover Street.
“ W. VICKERY, No. 6, Tavistock Street.
“ J. STEWART, No. 12, Old Broad Street, City.
“ J. WILT, No. 10, Leadenhall Street, City.”

To prevent the possibility of these compositions being counterfeited, I have never sold them, but attend every application for using them, and keep apartments in my house for the purpose, which has hitherto effectually secured their credit and success.

A lady who has experienced the effects of my invention, has favoured me with the following lines. Gratitude will be my excuse, for thus publicly shewing, how highly I think myself honoured by such a flattering proof of her approbation.

AS Time, with a pleasure malicious, survey'd
 The havock 'mong Beauty, his power had made ;
 He observes Eloisa enraptur'd display
 Her hair now no longer be-silver'd with grey ;
 Astonished, he cries, Why, my eyes sure deceive !
 That that's Eloisa, I ne'er can believe.
 Again he surveys, and on turning around,
 In a hundred or two, the same change he found :
 His wonder increas'd, to Dame Nature he flies,
 And relates to the Goddess, how great his surprize.

The cause of all this, she replies, don't you know ?
 Why, I could have told it you, Sir, long ago ;
 'Tis MATHER, that MATHER, who dares to defy
 Thy power, mighty Time, and my works to destroy.
 'Twas once, if a fancy came into my head,
 To bestow on a woman fine tresses of red ;
 It signified little, indeed, if she griev'd,
 It needs must remain so long as she liv'd :
 But now 'tis not so : if the lady would rather
 Have Black, Brown, or Auburn, she goes to this MATHER ;
 Her wishes soon meet with a ready compliance—
 His invention's applied, and they bid me defiance ;
 If by sickness or grief the colour's destroy'd,
 'Tis quickly restor'd, if his art is employ'd.
 —Indeed ! returns Time, that is wond'rously strange,
 I thought it was *you* had effected this change.
 —You might well, she replies, for so nat'ral it is,
 I cannot distinguish my own works from his !
 —Well, well, rejoins Time, (in a terrible pet)
 I think I can manage this business yet ;
 If 'tis art, as you say, though ever so clever ;
 It cannot, 'tis certain, remain so for ever.
 —You're mistaken, she cries, he defies all your pow'r,
 The colour remains till life's latest hour ;
 Neither wind, soap, or water, the least effect takes ;
 Nay, further I'll tell you, his credit he stakes
 That you'll prove his friend, that you'll sanction his claim ;
 For he shrinks not from Time, but from Time secures fame !

Direc-

Directions for COMBING, CUTTING, CURLING, and DRESSING the HAIR.

As the growth of the hair greatly depends on its being properly cut, and carefully combed, I wish this to be regularly attended to; as at every time of life, and particularly when young, even in infants, it ought not to be neglected; the head should be daily washed with cold water, especially behind the ears, and let it be well rubbed dry with a towel; this promotes circulation, which is of infinite service to the health as well as the hair; afterwards comb and brush it well, but with so much gentleness, as not to break the hair, or fret the head; then apply a little of the Nutritive Liquid, rubbing it well into the roots of the hair; this will greatly nourish it.

It is asserted that the effects of the moon on the growth of the hair are such, that if it is cut during the increase, it is the means of greatly improving it; but, on the contrary, if in the decrease, the strength of the hair likewise declines; though by many, the certainty of this opinion may not be depended upon, yet as there is probability in the idea, it may as well be done then, as at any other time; as the hair ought to be regularly cut, at least once a-month.

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As soon as there is any quantity of hair, it is proper to cut the points a little; some parents think it a pity to have any cut off, when there is not much; I wish it to be understood, though I recommend the hair to be frequently cut, yet I entirely disapprove of its being cut a great deal at one time, for children's hair ought to be cut so often, that what is proper to be taken off, should hardly be missed; too much at once is not only very disguising, but often is the means of their catching cold, and is likewise very destructive to one of its greatest beauties which is common in youth—the natural waving curl, when flowing with graceful elegance round a youthful face, which defies all art to equal it, and is justly the pride and admiration of the fond nurse and the tender mother; to despoil which, would be the greatest ignorance: on the contrary, the utmost art should be used to preserve it, which can only be done by an experienced hand regularly cutting it, who will take care to shade and thin the points in the natural manner in which they grow; on this depends the preservation of the curl: if left to grow too long, and then cutting it a great deal, the curl is frequently cut off; and often all the art that can be used, will not restore it; any attempt by the use of hot irons, will but
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make it worse, by entirely taking out whatever little bend there is left.

In curling children's hair, all that is required is to roll it up in French hair paper, which is by far the best, being both tougher and softer than any other sort, therefore easier to the head and hair than rollers; but if rollers are used, great care should be taken not to break the hair or fret the roots of it round the face, which at an early age should be left to all its natural ease, by combing it as the roots grow, and not fretting it by curling it too much. Either of these methods of curling, will, at any time, be sufficient when the hair is worn without powder; and with powder, the night irons are the best; the use of which, with other ways of curling I shall hereafter describe.

When the hair grows naturally straight, the same method of cutting must be observed as when it has a natural curl; for by shading the ends, they will become more pliable and much easier to take and retain the curl, and is certainly more becoming than when in a brushy straight line, in which unnatural form, it is very often cut to the face. Painters, who are, certainly, judges of beauty, never give it that form; they let it have
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all its natural irregularity, to imitate which, the hair-dresser should study, in every part of his profession.

Having already said how often children's hair should be cut, I can only add, what I know by experience, that proper care of it when young, is the certain means of having a good head of hair for life, which is certainly well worth the trouble; and I shall now suppose, as no doubt will be the case, if the hair has been taken that care of, as is here recommended, that at the age of nine or ten it will be very thick and strong; but if through neglect, it should be otherwise, it must be kept cut short, and the Nutritive Liquid, used two or three times a-week; and when sufficiently strong and thick, it should then be properly parted to grow for dressing; that intended to be left to grow long, should be kept back from the front hair, by a bent tortoiseshell comb, fitted to the head; if a young lady's, she may curl the front hair intended for the toupee, as before described; but the long hair need only be curled slightly at the ends, combed loose, or confined with a bow of ribbon, but not frizzed; to be graceful it cannot be too negligent whilst worn without powder.

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As a great deal of ease in dressing depends on having proper requisites, it may not be amiss to mention such as are particularly necessary ; I shall recommend the best of each article, as they will be found the cheapest in the end. The best combs are tortoiseshell, as they take the finest polish, and never split in the teeth ; there are three sorts required, the opening, the frizzing, and the tail comb ; an ivory comb, hair and comb brushes, hair paper, and rollers ; these are all that are necessary, to dress without powder ; but with powder must be added, a swan-down puff ; the best is very white, the down two or three inches long and even ; this will retain the powder more regularly than the inferior sort. The best sort of silk puffs, is that which is twisted and knotted ; but I greatly prefer the machine, as it throws the powder more into the hair, and makes it appear lighter ; many machines are not at all fit for the purpose ; to be well constructed, they should have a good spring in the wire, with some coarse hair fastened in them, and a fine sieve to throw off the powder light ; a powder knife, a pair of scissars, night irons, and pinching irons ; (though I by no means recommend them, they are sometimes necessary) with good powder and pomatum, are all the requisites for hair dressing.

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Previous

Previous to the first dressing with powder, the hair will require cutting and curling; fashion must be the principal guide with respect to form; and it is particularly proper that the best hair dressers should be employed that can be procured, as a great deal depends on its being parted the first time, and cut and curled with judgment; but to those who may not have the opportunity of procuring one, the following directions may perhaps be of service.

As parting and cutting the hair are the foundation of dressing, it requires a considerable deal of nicety and judgment to do it well; this should be particularly attended to the first dressing; for if then done improperly, it may be years before the defect can be remedied, as there are so much difference in the thickness of hair, and fashions so changeable, it is impossible to give any fixed rule for the form; but these observations will always be found useful: The hair being thoroughly combed out, and brought forward over the face and ears, divide it into half directly over the middle of the forehead, then part off that intended for the toupee and curls, which is usually from two inches in front, to four or five on the sides, and continued from one to two inches behind the ears for curls; but this, in some measure, will depend on the thickness

thickness of the hair; this is done with the end tooth of the dressing comb, drawing it close to the head in the direction before described, which will divide the hair; take care the parting is exactly even, which if not performed in once passing the comb, it must be repeated, till not a single irregular or straggling hair be left, but the separation appear as correct as a line drawn with a pencil; that behind the ears, intended for the curls, being divided from the toupee, may then be cut tapering, to a proper length, and confined from the rest; then part a shade about a quarter of an inch deep all round the face; in cutting this, which is a guide for the rest, great attention must be paid to the growth of the hair on the forehead, which if too high, it requires to be left sufficiently long, that when drest it may conceal the defect; but if it grows low, it must then be cut short and thinned, to appear as light as possible; this done, now proceed to part the toupee exactly in half on the centre of the forehead, confining that on one side, so as not to interfere with the other; then part another division, half an inch nearer the ear, in the same direction as the first; keep neatly the rest of the hair out of your way; having it thus parted, draw the fine part of your comb through it, holding it upright between the fore and middle fingers of your left hand, with the scissars in your

right, taper the hair from the face in proportion to the guide you have in that already cut round the face, which if two inches, that nearest the long hair should be four or five, or as fashion requires.

If the hair is too thick, you begin by thinning it close to the head, cutting but three or four hairs at a time, comb away what you have cut, and begin by thinning it again about half an inch from the head; remove the loose hair again with your comb, and continue thinning at a greater distance, and in this manner proceed without shortening the ends of the whole, till this division of hair is so completely thinned, that even two hairs do not appear of a length; then with your large comb keep this out of the way; in the same manner make four or five divisions on each side, and proceed as just described; by these means, if done in a masterly manner, the whole toupee will be so regularly cut, the surface will seem quite even; when frizzed and combed altogether will appear perfectly light, and dress with the greatest ease. On the contrary, it is almost as easy to frizzle or curl a cloaths brush, as a head of hair cut in that notched or brushy way, which is too often to be met with.

Fashion

Fashion can be the only guide to determine the length the hair ought to be left over the ears; and of the whole; and natural growth must be the rule to know how much or little should be thinned; but if naturally thin, all that is necessary is tapering it, so as to frizle and curl with ease.

When the hair is first cut, it generally requires curling; if it is to be dressed immediately, it must then be papered and pinched, which is thus done. Having every thing in readiness you may want, take some French hair paper and cut into pieces five or six inches square, and again transverse; place them convenient to your hand, then part the hair properly for the toupee and curls, from the long hair, which confine out of your way, that you may not be teased; for it will require all your attention to do what you are about well.

There are various ways of curling the hair; the neatest way, is by the fingers only; the hair that you intend to put in one paper, comb it very smooth with the fine end of your comb, into your left hand, holding it at the points straight from the head, between the fore finger and thumb; then turn it round with the right finger and thumb, holding and guiding it with your left, keep turning
it

it round till you have rolled it down to the roots, or at what distance from the head you may think proper, still holding it between the left finger and thumb; take a paper, press the edge of it close to the head, taking hold of the curl and paper together with the right, and turn the paper tight over and under; and bring both ends beyond it, twisting them firmly together. But the following manner is preferred by many, being easier to learn, quicker done, and answer equally as well: take a round roller, made of wood or ivory six or seven inches long, thickest in the middle, and gradually smaller towards each end, so as that one end may be the size of a large pencil, and the other much smaller, that by using the large or small end, you may have the curl open or close, as you may wish; or you may use the end of the tail comb.

Part the hair and comb it as directed, for the other method, into your left hand, take the roller into your right, which you place on the extreme points of the hair, turning them over the roller with your left thumb, then roll it close down to the head, and draw out the roller with your right hand, receiving and holding the hair with your left finger and thumb; take care to keep it quite round, and put on the paper as before directed.

Begin

Begin papering and pinching the hair intended for the curls first, as they require to be in a stronger though not so close a curl as the toupee ; you will put them into two or four papers on each side, being guided by the number of curls you are to make, and the thickness of the hair ; this well done, you are to part the toupee hair in the middle, put one side of it out of your way, then make another division about one inch and a half distant, which, put into two papers, rolling it up towards the crown of the head ; put on that paper first which is furthest from the face, and observe, that the whole of it is curled in the same direction.

The second division being wider, may require three papers ; in this manner you proceed throughout.

The number of papers depends on the thickness of the hair, and the lightness of the curl required : the present fashion is to curl very loose. I never use more than eight or ten papers on a side for toupee and curls, and often not more than half the number.

As dressing of hair so much depends on curling, too much attention cannot be paid to its being done
pro-

properly. It is of the first consequence in curling, to make the points smooth and round, for if they are cramped, or square, the hair cannot be well dressed. As this requires a great deal of practice to do it readily and well, I think no one will be able to do it at first trial; but they must do and undo till they can. I presume this description is so plain, that a learner may, with attention, have a very clear idea of what ought to be done.

When papered, great care must be taken not to burn the head or the hair in pinching: to know when the irons are of a proper heat, you are to try them on a piece of white paper; if they in the least singe it, they are too hot; if they only make the paper smok they will do, for it is better to use them rather too cold than the least too hot; repeat heating them till all is regularly done, with a very moderate heat, which gives a better curl, by taking a little more time, than that very scorching heat which is so very destructive to the hair.

While using the pinching irons place your comb under the paper next the head, particularly round the face, that you may be sure you cannot burn it, pressing the irons for about ten seconds
on

on each paper, you will find it sufficient; they must not be taken off while hot, for then there would be little or no curl.

There is another way of curling hair with toupee irons, which is seldom used for ladies, but often for gentlemen, though very injurious when hot enough to give a strong curl. This way of curling is done by parting the hair into different divisions across the head, combing it clear, and holding it up between the fore finger of your left hand, having the irons in the right, take them and hold the hair, draw them to the extreme points, then shut them and turn them round, down close to the head; for fear of burning, place your comb under them, keep it there till it is well heated, then turn the irons back and open them a little, that they may be easily drawn out; hold the hair as rolled and pin it so while it cools, which will be the means of its having a strong curl; and being out of your way, in this manner you proceed till you have curled the whole, which takes less time and judgment, but is more hurtful to the hair than papering and pinching. Indeed, I entirely disapprove of the use of hot irons; for though used with all possible care, they are very injurious to the hair, and may be always avoided by the use of hair papers,


rollers, or night irons, which last are much the best, being easier to the head and hair, and are always used cold, by parting the hair into several divisions and combing the ends clear, which take hold of at the very points, that they may be rolled round and smooth down to the head; then press the irons a little open, and draw them gently out, holding the hair firm till pinned; this being neatly done and confined at night by the fillets or night-cap, the heat of the head will give it a better curl for dressing, than any other method, and it is rather of service than otherwise; for when thus rolled, if the hair requires it, it will be the best time to use the Nutritive Liquid, which can then with certainty be applied to the roots, as it nourishes and gives that balsamic moisture to the hair, which is the means of its holding the powder better than by the use of any sort of pomatum.

I shall now suppose the hair papered and pinched as before described; if so, while cooling you may comb powder and pomatum into the long hair, which requires great care not to break it or hurt the head; hold the hair in the left hand, letting it rest on the back; with the large comb begin combing it near the ends first, and proceed with all possible gentleness, advancing on the uncombed hair by degrees, carefully avoid sudden jerks and
twice

twitches with the comb, but with regular ease comb it quite clear; then part it into two or three divisions across the head, beginning with the lowest, applying pomatums well to the roots and to all the hair, combing it well through, to receive the powder, mixing and combing it well in, and thus do with the whole. The quantity of powder to be used, depends on how much it requires to be thickened: to do this well, the powder should be confined with the pomatum without appearing greasy; the long hair in this state should be tied loosely together, then if parted take them off the toupee and curls and apply powder and pomatum, combing it with the large comb, taking care not to loosen the curl too much; then frizz the curls first, using powder and pomatum, and roll them up to keep in the curl; next frizz out the toupee, beginning in the middle and frizzing it towards the face, which when regularly done, apply again some soft pomatum and powder; if a cushion is worn, take care to frizz the hair well at the roots on the crown of the head, that it may be pinned on firm: if the long hair is worn turned up in a smooth chignon or a plat, it is now to be done; or if worn loose in curls when the toupee is finished, then frizz the toupee back from the face, and form it and the curls into any shape that fashion or fancy may direct.

This is all that occurs to me as useful in respect to cutting, curling, combing, and dressing of hair: what remains, such as forming the toupee and ornamenting it, depends so entirely on taste and fashion, that, considering how great a difference a few months make in that respect, any further description would be useless.

REMARKS ON and DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE of COLOURED POWDERS.

As a great deal of the elegance of hair-dressing (let the form be what it will,) depends on the judicious use of powder and pomatum, and the choice of coloured powders; and as it cannot be determined, with precision, what coloured powder ought to be used in general, every one should well consider the colour of their hair and complexion; for it would be absurd to use the same coloured powder to light hair as to dark, the reason must be self-evident. Convinced of this truth, I have prepared  coloured aromatic powders, from flowers; Auburn, Flaxen, Dark, and Light Brown, which are peculiarly adapted to suit every complexion, and hair of every colour, however fair the complexion may be; white powder should never be used alone, as it reflects a shade on the face, and seemingly gives it a livid cast;

cast; and where the complexion is languid or fallow, a very little coloured powder mixed with the white, will greatly improve it. If the hair is of a high red colour, or grey, dark brown powder gives the happiest shade; when dark brown, or auburn, the auburn-coloured powder is to be preferred; when flaxen, or very light brown, the flaxen-coloured powder is most becoming, and best adapted to the natural colour of the hair, which is an object particularly to be attended to, when dressed to appear by day-light. Here I beg to observe, that the effects of coloured powder, on dark hair, is very different by candle-light from what it is by day; for dark hair may with the happiest effect be powdered very freely with flaxen or orange coloured powder, when by day, it would be disgusting, from the colour being too obvious.

Of all the absurdities of coloured powder, that of pink is surely the greatest; even so little as the tinge given to orris-powder, by rose pink, is as unhealthy, as unnatural to the colour of the hair; and it is allowed, that the use even of the finest white powder alone, (though the purity of its colour, is a proof of the goodness of the starch, from which it is made,) gives the hair a disagreeable grey or blueish cast. To remedy this defect,

I have

I have improved the quality of powder, by an addition of orange flowers, which produces a shade the most becoming to every colour of hair and complexion, and is as clean as if it was perfectly white; this has been much approved of by those who have used it for years past. Although the beauty of hair may be greatly improved by powder and pomatum being used with judgment, yet these necessary ingredients in the hands of the ignorant, are like the pallet and pencil in the hands of an unskilful painter; and it is quite as impossible to attempt giving precise rules for the use of them, or for forming the hair, as it would be for an artist to say how many touches of the pencil a fine painting requires. Though with the pencil and colours Apelles could do wonders, I am persuaded a skilful Hair-Dresser, who has influence enough with his employers, to be left to his own taste in dressing, might by a judicious application, have almost an equal chance with the finest artists. If it be affirmed that fancy and genius, combined with art, are essential to complete the painter; it may be asserted, with equal truth, that without taste and genius, the hair-dresser would rather disfigure than adorn.

CRITERIONS

BY WHICH

The Purity of White Hair-powder may be ascertained.

THERE is one secret enemy to the growth and beauty of hair, which destroys more than all the other diseases that ever attacked it, and which is the more to be dreaded, as that enemy is often received as a friend, and even applied as a remedy for the very disease itself occasions: as intemperance, under the mask of pleasure destroys the body, so the evil I denounce under the appearance of adorning the hair, defaces and perishes it; this is no other than ADULTERATED POWDER: liquids sold for colouring the hair are but a partial evil; for once used, the pernicious effects are so instantaneously visible, that whoever uses them are guarded against a second trial: but it is otherwise with adulterated powder, its effects are equal or rather more destructive, but withal, so secret, as to make it a matter of difficulty to discover from whence the evil proceeds. To developé this, is the object of the following observations.

There never was a time, when so much adulterated powder was imposed on the public, as the present, by numerous quacks in perfumery, who, without the least knowledge of the business, puff off
and

and vend such unwholesome stuff, as best answers their own self-interested purposes, without regarding the pernicious effects or qualities of what they sell. The great adulteration of hair powder is very evident, by its being so often sold for less than the price of starch, which is the only article that white powder ought to be made of, and which is done by its being properly ground, and sifted through very fine sieves. I have mine made on my own premises, which may be seen by any lady or gentlemen.

Starch is made of wheat coarsely ground, soaked, washed, and beat up in water, where it is let remain to ferment and purify, then strained through sieves; this is repeated four or five times with fresh water each time, and all the coarse particles carried off, and cleared of that sourness which it at first acquires, and gives it that fine colour; when brought to this state, the water is strained off, it is then the substance of clay, and is cut into pieces, let dry a little in the air, covered with paper, and afterwards well dried in a stove for the purpose, which gives it that appearance and substance; there are three different qualities made, the superfine, second, and common: though they are equally innocent, and may either of them be used with great safety; there is a very material difference in their substance and colour; the superfine
makes

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makes so much the best powder, that one pound will go farther than a pound and a quarter of the common, with the advantage of colour and staying so much better in the hair; therefore there is by no means, so great a difference in price, between the fine and common, as there is in quality, which may be accounted for, from the common paying the same duty as the best.

It is well known that white hair powder ought to be made of nothing but starch, for the preparation of it gives it that mellow softness and lightness, which causes it to adhere to the hair, being free from all impurities of flour, which is too heavy and coarse for the purpose, besides its being liable to breed little insects called mites, which are hurtful to the hair, as well as gives uneasiness to the head. The drying and caustic nature of Rice, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Chalk, &c. with which white powders are so much adulterated, dry up the juice that ought to nourish or produce hair, perishes the roots, prevents its growing, and in time, turns it grey; and by persisting in the use will totally eradicate it, besides being extremely hurtful to the Eyes and Health: I therefore think it but Justice to give the following, as Criteria, by which the purity of hair powder may be known.

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Take

Take about two ounces of powder, mix it in a glass, very thin, in cold water, stirring it well, then let it settle, and if it is all of one colour and no sediment appears at the bottom of the glass, pour the water off and let it dry by the fire, or in the sun; and if it is all of a substance, and feels like starch, it may depended upon to be genuine; but, on the contrary, if it appears of different colours, and there is a sediment at the bottom, and when dry feels harsh and of a chalky nature and colour, it is a clear proof of its being adulterated with plaster of Paris, chalk, lime, flour, &c. but if mixed with rice, it is more difficult to discover, by its great similarity to starch, feeling in the same crisp manner, and when ground fine, the colour is much the same. The deception is so great, that it is difficult to distinguish it from starch; a judge of it, will however know it by tasting or wetting it a little; and rubbing it in the hand, it feels so much harsher than starch, and may be easily known in using, by its heaviness; not flying with that fine dust, it does not powder with ease, nor give that lightness to the hair, or remain on like starch, but dries up the pomatum, and crumbles about the head like fine sand, and falls off: this is owing to its harsh drying nature, which renders it very unfit for hair powder, as it deprives the hair of the nourishment of the pomatum,

tum, and dries the natural moisture that feeds it; for I have often seen heads from the use of it covered with scurf, which prevents perspiration; therefore it must be very injurious to the health as well as destructive to the hair.

I am confident if these remarks are attended to, they will be sufficient to guard against such an evil, but I apprehend their not having much effect, as I well know those who use the most powder will not take the trouble to examine the quality of it, and many that use it, though they know it be ever so bad, will not condemn it, as it is more to their advantage to use it in preference to what is good, from its being sold cheaper, and their charging it the full price.

Therefore the only effectual means of putting a stop to the use of rice, which is so great a deception, and its not being near half the price of starch; the profit and consumption are so great that it has been so much a practice for these three or four years past, that not less than some hundreds of venders of it have been detected and fined; and there is at present a number of horse-mills constantly employed in grinding it, to the very great loss of the revenue, it being thus substituted for starch, on which there is a duty of 3d.

per pound. It has been clearly proved to the minister, that the revenue has been defrauded of at least fifteen or sixteen thousand a-year, by these pernicious deceptions being substituted for hair-powder, which certainly would, in a great measure be prevented, by a law being made to hinder its ever being ground by horse-mills, or sifted through fine sieves; this would be no unreasonable restraint, as it is never wanted so very fine for its proper uses, as it must be to adulterate hair-powder; and the great labour that would attend it, (for it is almost an impossibility to grind it fine enough by the hand steel mills,) its being so hard, dry and harsh, the difficulty would put a stop to the practice.

As a further means to put a stop to that and other means of adulterating powder, (for there are many that will tell a falsehood with a good grace, who are not so very graceless, I hope, as to solemnly swear falsely,) I propose, therefore, as the trade is regulated by a licence, that in future it shall not be granted to any one, without making oath that they do not, to the best of their knowledge, sell, or make use of any other ingredient than starch, for unscented white hair-powder.

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I am confident this will create me many enemies in the business; but regardless of their remarks, I shall ever make it my study to deserve a continuance of that encouragement which has hitherto attended my endeavours, and to give a proof of my desire by Example, to prevent the Impositions I have thus exposed, I have made the following Affidavit, and sincerely wish it may be followed by the rest of the Trade.

London.

JOHN MATHER, of *Edward Street, Portman Square*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Perfumer, maketh Oath and faith, that from the Knowledge he hath of the pernicious Effects of White Hair Powder, when adulterated with Lime, Plaster of Paris, and Rice, which is now so generally practised, to the great Injury of the Hair as well as the Health, he this Deponent sells no plain White Hair Powder but what is manufactured from pure Starch only.

JOHN MATHER.

*Sworn before me, at the Mansion-house, }
London, the 24th of January, 1794, }*

PAUL LE MESURIER, Mayor.

To

To have Brought the Following Preparations to their present state of Excellence, is the result of having taken every means, here and on the Continent, to acquire a thorough Knowledge of the practical part of the business of Perfumery and Hair-dressing; and the advantage of having some knowledge of Chemistry, has enabled me to judge perfectly of their nature and properties, which are such as I can, with confidence, Recommend. —The success that has attended the use of of them for many years past, in the first Families in this kingdom, has proved their Efficacy, virtues, and Superiority over the numerous nostrums their Fame has given rise to, under similar names, since I have first made them public (now about ten years ago); during which period their Credit and sale have been constantly increasing; for where-ever they are used with Regularity and Perseverance, according to the directions given, they never fail answering every wish or expectation of the Purchaser; and will be found well deserving the notice of those who visit hot or cold climates, and think their hair worth attention.--- Their retaining their virtues any length of time, render them valuable for Exportation.



ARTI-

ARTICLES FOR THE HAIR,

	£. s. d.
+ NUTRITIVE Liquid, in bottles, 5s. or	0 10 0
Astringent Lotion, do. 5s. or —	0 10 0
Deterfivè Pomatum and Liquid, (Vegetable Compositions for cleaning the Hair) 2s. 6d. each, and	0 5 0
Vegetative Pomatum, adapted, in substance and quality, for constant use in Hairdressing, highly valuable for its nourishing effects on the Hair, and its fragrance, which it re- tains to any length of time, in any climate.	
—In pots, 1s. 2s. 4s. and —	0 7 6
X Depilatory Preparations, in packets, 1l. 1s. &	2 2 0
Flaxen, Auburn, light and dark Brown Aromatic coloured Powders, per lb. —	0 6 0
Fragrant Orange Powder, highly perfumed and coloured, for finishing, per lb.	0 4 0
Ditto, for general use, at 1s. and —	0 1 6
Ditto, coloured, without perfume —	0 0 11
Superfine French White Powder, scented with Violet, Rose, Marechalle, &c. per lb.	0 1 0
Ditto, plain —	0 0 11
Second Quality —	0 0 10
Common do. —	0 0 9

✚ The Price of the three last-mentioned Articles must ever depend on the
Price of Starch.

I particularly beg it may be observed, that the
Powder, and the above articles, will in future be
fold with my address, and sealed with my name
to prevent the covers being used a second time ;
and as the price of every article I sell are marked
in plain figures on them, a child will be served
on the same terms as the best judge.

X this is remove Superfluous hairs.

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Every article used as Addition, Substitute, or Embellishment to the Hair, he has made in the most Fashionable Style, under his own Inspection; and all the other Articles which he sells, are from the best Manufactories.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases, of Mahogany, Leather, and Japan'd Tin, in a very great Variety of Patterns; which hold every requisite for Writing, Shaving, and Hair-dressing.

A large assortment of Tortoiseshell, Ivory, Box, and Horn Combs, the best of which are warranted not to split.

Powder Machines, on a new and improved construction	Diamond, Plate, Cloaths Shaving, Nail, Hair, and Comb brushes, and every sort of Tooth brushes
Toupee and pinching irons	
Night-irons, to curl the hair without heat	Silk and Swan-down Puffs.
Powder-bags and masks	His Metallic Razor strops

Razors made on a new construction, which never require setting—a trial allowed, and changed till approved of.

His much approved Almond Shaving Powder, in boxes at 1s. and 2s. each.

A very large and elegant assortment of cut glass Smelling Bottles, with gold and silver tops.

Gold, Ivory, and Silver Toothpick Cases, Pocket Books, Leather and Silk Purses, Pen-Knives, Scissars, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

He continues to sell the following articles:

Diamond Powder, 2s. per box; Plate do. 1s.; Cloth do. 1s. 6d.; Breeches do. 1s. 6d. and Balls 6d.; Chymical Liquid, which takes all Stains and Grease out of Silk, 1s. per Bottle; do. which cleans Boot Tops, &c. 1s.; Salt of Lemons, for Iron-moulds, &c. 1s. per box; Japan Blacking Balls and Cakes, for shoes, &c. at 6d. each; Detergent Compositions and Liquid, which take out Ink-spots and Stains, and give a beautiful colour and polish to Mahogany, in pots and bottles, 1s. each.

Directions are given for using each of the above articles.



THE FOLLOWING ARE KNOWN
ARTICLES of VALUE for THE TOILET,
AND ARE TO BE HAD NO WHERE ELSE.

THEIR EFFICACY AND PERFECT INNOCENCE WILL
PROVE THEIR STRONGEST RECOMMENDATION.

IMMARCESSIBLE Beautifier, in papers, 4s.

and in boxes, 5s. and	—	0	10	0
Vegetable Cosmetic, pints 3s. 6d. quarts		0	6	0
Liquid Bloom of Roses, bottles, 5s. and	<	0	10	0
Powder do. in boxes, 5s. and	—	0	10	0
Cream of Lilies, in pots	—	0	2	6
Milk of Roses, equal to any, in bottles 1s. 6d.				
3s. and pints at	—	0	6	0
Tincture for the Teeth	—	0	2	0
Dentifrice	—	0	1	6
Rose Lip-salve, in pots and boxes, at	—	0	1	0
Liniment for Warts, in pots	—	0	2	6
Lily Washballs	—	0	2	6
Almond and Spermaceti Paste, 2s. 6d. &		0	5	0
Spermaceti Soap and Washballs, each at	—	0	1	0
Prepared Swan-skin Gloves, per pair, 4s. &	—	0	5	0

The four last-mentioned articles are held in the highest estimation, for making the Hands, Arms, &c. white, soft, and delicately smooth, and preventing the Skin from chapping in the severest weather.

Any of them are sold, sealed up in proper Directions for use, and sent to any part of Great-Britain, for ready money, at the shortest notice

The following Foreign Articles, with every other in Perfumery, from the principal Perfumers in France and Italy, *are sold genuine*, as he Imports them.

FOREIGN POWDERS, POMATUMS, SCENTED
WATERS, AND ESSENCES.

à la Rose	à la Tubereuse	à la Sultane	de Cédra
au Jasmin	à la Marquise	à la Reine	Rhodium
fleur d'Orange	à la Jonquille	la Bergamotte	de Gérosie
à la Maréchalle	à l'Oeillet	Cloves	Suave
à la Duchesse	à la Millefleurs	de Citron	Rosemary
à la Vanille	à la Franchipane	Civet	Hyacinth
au Bouquet	à la Chypre	Myrtle	Sans Pareille
à la Pot pourri	d'Ambre	Mignonette	de Violette
à la Portugal	d'Artois	Néroli	d'Ambrette
à l'Heliotrope	de Lavande	de Miel	de Mélisse
de Cannelle	de Hongrie	de Thim	Musk, &c.

True Persian Otto of Roses, in Bottles, at 10s. 6d.

ARTICLES FOR THE COMPLETION.

Best Rouge Végétal	Savonets aux herbes
China and Spanish Wool	Savon de Naples Parfumé
French and Italian Blanc	Pommade au Concombre
Pâte à la Reine	Pommade de Limaçon
Pate au Miel	Face Paper, &c.

Eau d'Arquebuse, from Switzerland; Veritable eau de Cologne, Eau de Fleurs d'Orange, from Italy.

Cachou à la Rose, do. à la Fleur d'Orange, do. à la Violette.

Pastilles à brûler & parfumée les appartemens.

Sachets de parfums, des toutes fortes. &c.

MATHER always keeps a large Assortment of the above, and many other Foreign Articles; and from his Connections on the Continent, he has the Advantage of having them on the best terms, and in the highest perfection, which enables him to sell them, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

THE END.



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